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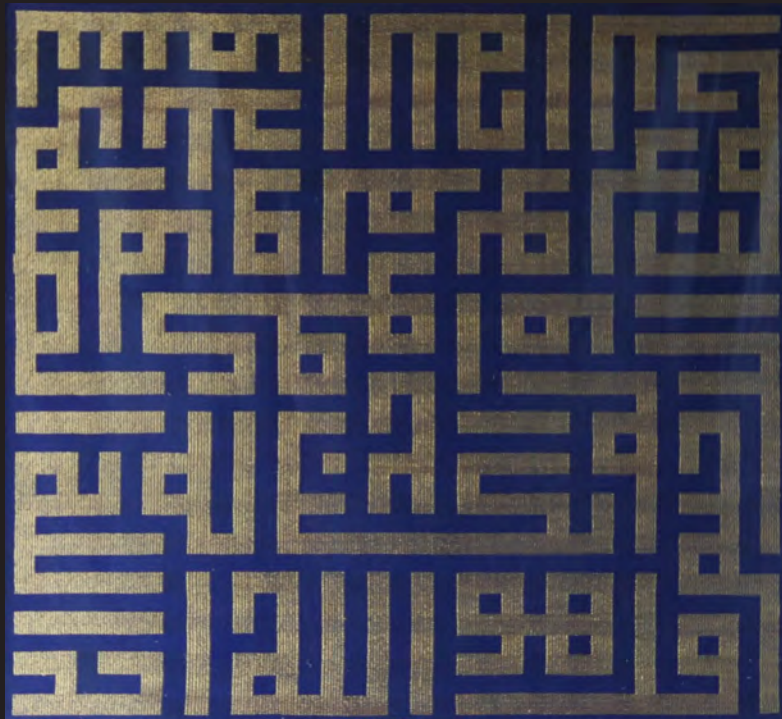
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Karya ini dihasilkan oleh Dato' Syed Ahmad Jamal pada tahun 1975
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*Kufi calligraphy woven with gold thread in the form of surah Al-Ikhlas (verse 1-4).
This piece was produced by Dato' Syed Ahmad Jamal in 1975 and
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Freeing Librarians to be Librarians



Kekal Abadi was published quarterly from March 1982 (volume 1, number 1) until 1998 (volume 17). Volumes 17 (1998), 18 (1999), 24 (2005) and 25 (2006) were published as single issue volumes. Volumes 19 (2000), 23 (2004), and 26 (2007) onwards, are published twice yearly.

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KANDUNGAN *CONTENTS*

Ian Proudfoot <i>Janaki Sinnasamy</i>	4
Interaktif: Portal Web Sumber Digital dan Perkhidmatan Dalam Talian Perpustakaan Universiti Malaya <i>Interaktif: University of Malaya Library Digital Resources and Online Services Web Portal</i> <i>Mahbob Yusof</i>	6
An Exhibition on Rabindranath Tagore in Kuala Lumpur <i>Supriya Roy</i>	17
Laporan / Report	
Seminar Peningkatan Profesionalisma Pustakawan <i>Seminar on Enhancing Librarians' Professionalism</i> <i>Nor Hazidah Awang</i>	20
IFLA International Newspaper Conference 2011 Newspaper in Multiple Scripts and Multiple Languages: Issues and Challenges for National Heritage <i>Ratnawati Sari Mohamad Amin</i>	20
National Seminar on Academic Libraries 2011 <i>Mohd Faizal Hamzah and Ranita Hisham</i>	21
Seminar Kebangsaan Sumber Elektronik di Malaysia 2010 "Gerbang Informasi Ilmiah / Gateway to Scholarly Information" <i>Ratnawati Sari Mohamad Amin</i>	22
University of Malaya Art Gallery (UMAG)	23

Ian Proudfoot

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Introduction

Ian Proudfoot is a great scholar of the Islamic world of Southeast Asia. Some refer to him as the “*Australian scholar of the Malay world*”. His contributions to the Malay and Muslim scholarly publishing is immensely exploratory and his published works are uniquely raw and unequalled. Librarians in Malaysia and Singapore fondly equate him with the hard cover blue book entitled; “*Early Malay printed books: a provisional account of materials published in the Singapore-Malaysia area up to 1920 nothing holdings in major public collection*”. One of his first publications was his PhD thesis which he obtained from the Australian National University in 1977, the title being “*Ahimsa and a Mahabharata Story*”. His interest and competence in Asian studies emerged even as he was a student when he was awarded the University medal in Indonesian studies in 1967. In total, he has written about 7 books and more than 45 book chapters and journal articles.



Ian Proudfoot

the “*Sya’ir Hassan Masri*” printed at Palembang in 1905 (Proudfoot, 1982). He attempted to trace the printing and circulation of locally published materials in Malaya during the first hundred years of printing, from 1817-1920 (Proudfoot, 1987, 1989) and also tried to locate and record Malay books published in the Malaysia-Singapore region.

Outstanding contributions

He invented “AHAD”, a computer program which can convert Islamic to AD dates and vice versa. It can be used in Microsoft Word and is freely downloadable from his web page of online resources, <http://mcp.anu.edu.au/proudfoot/online.html>, under the Calendars category. Other resources such as History of Indian Religion, Printing history, Classical Malay & Concordances and Malay Texts &

Translations are also available. He also initiated “Takwim”, a browser-based application for converting Javanese and Malay calendars and Western calendars, including *rukayah* dates emulating local moon sightings.

Research in Malay bibliography

His main areas of research interests were: Literacy, Printing, Colonial education in nineteenth-century Muslim Southeast Asia, Classical Malay manuscript literature and philology, Early Malay divination and time-reckoning calendars, and Malay science. He is remembered for spearheading the “Malay Concordance Project” which is a corpus of pre-modern Malay written text from more than 150 sources. It has 5.7 million words, including 130,000 verses. This is now available online at: <http://mcp.anuedu.au/Q/mcp.html>.

He was passionate about identifying the origin of information sources. He took pains to study and do research on *William Roff’s Bibliography of Malay and Arabic periodicals in the Straits Settlements and peninsular Malay states, 1876-1941* (Proudfoot, 1985). He also unveiled the history of information sources and the registration of books and periodicals’ ordinance in this country. He analyzed thoroughly the information of publications listed in the blue books and Gazette figures from the Straits Settlements Government Gazette (SSGG) and Federated Malay States Government Gazette (FMSGG). He did research on manuscripts readership and its conversion to print format such as

Publications [available at the University of Malaya Library]

1. (with A. Kumar) A Legacy of Two Homelands: Chinese Manuscript Tradition. pp.201-212 of A. Kumar & J. McGlynn (ed.), *Illuminations. The Writing Traditions of Indonesia*, New York: Weatherhill, 1996.
2. (with A. Kumar), Chinese Manuscript Literature. *Indonesian Heritage Series: Languages and Literatures* (ed. J. McGlynn), Singapore: Editions Didier Millet, 1998, pp.38-39.
3. (with V. Hooker), Mediating Time and Space: The Malay Writing Tradition. pp.49-78 of A. Kumar & J. McGlynn (ed.), *Illuminations. The Writing Traditions of Indonesia*, New York: Weatherhill, 1996.
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5. A ‘Chinese’ mousedeer comes to Paris. *Archipel* (Paris), no.61 (2001), pp.69-97.
6. A Formative Period in Malay Book Publishing. *Journal of the Malaysian Branch, Royal Asiatic Society*, vol.59 no.2 (1986), pp.101-132

7. A Nineteenth Century Bookseller's Catalogue. *Kekal Abadi* (Kuala Lumpur), vol.6 no.4 (1987), pp.1-11
8. A pioneer publisher in Palembang, 1905. *Kekal Abadi*, 1(4), 1982.
9. Abdullah b. Abdul Kadir Munsyi. *Encyclopaedia of Islam (3rd edition)*, ed. G. Krämer et al., Leiden: Brill, 2007, part 1, pp. 26-27.
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11. Ahimsa and a Mahabharata story. Canberra: ANU, 1977
12. An expedition into the politics of Malay philology. *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, Malaysian Branch*, vol.76, pt.1 (2003), pp.1-53.
13. Brushes with modernity on Batavia's horse tram 1869-1871. *RIMA Review of Indonesian and Malaysian Affairs*, vol.39, no.1 (2005), pp.129-187.
14. Concordance to Hikayat Inderaputera. Canberra: ANU, 1990
15. Concordances and Classical Malay. *Bijdragen tot de Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde* (Leiden), vol.147 (1991), pp.74-95.
16. Early Malay printed books. Kuala Lumpur: Academy of Malay Studies/ UM Library, 1993
17. Early Muslim Printing in Southeast Asia., *Libri* (Copenhagen), vol.45 (1995), pp.216-223.
18. From Manuscript to Print. *Indonesian Heritage Series: Languages and Literatures* (ed. J. McGlynn), Singapore: Editions Didier Millet, 1998, pp.46-47.
19. From Recital to Sight-reading: the Silencing of Texts in Malaysia. *Indonesia and the Malay World*, vol.30 no.87 (July 2002), pp.117-144.
20. Historical Foundations of Buddhism. *Indonesian Heritage Series: Religion and Ritual* (ed. J. Fox), Singapore: Editions Didier Millet, 1998, pp.50-51.
21. Historical Foundations of Hinduism. *Indonesian Heritage Series: Religion and Ritual* (ed. J. Fox), Singapore: Editions Didier Millet, 1998, pp.42-43.
22. Introducing AHAD. *Kekal Abadi*, 6(4), 1987
23. Major library holdings of early Malay books. *Kekal Abadi*, 8(1), 1989
24. Malay books printed in Bombay. *Kekal Abadi*, 13 (3), 1994
25. Malay manuscripts. Jakarta: Lontar Foundation, 1994.
26. Malay materials in the Houghton Library. *Kekal Abadi*, 19(1), 2000.
27. New Technologies and New Perspectives. *Indonesian Heritage Series: Early Modern History* (ed. A.J.S Reid), Singapore: Editions Didier Millet, 1998, pp.128-29.
28. Penang, *Encyclopaedia of Islam*, Leiden: E.J. Brill, 1993
29. Pre-war Malay periodicals. *Kekal Abadi*, 4(4), 1985.
30. Takwim version 2. Canberra: The Author, 1988.
31. Ta'rikh (historiography) sec.3 Indonesia and Malaysia. *The Encyclopaedia of Islam*, new edition, Leiden: Brill, 1960-[1997]
32. The Decline of the Manuscript Tradition. A. Kumar & J. McGlynn (ed.), *Illuminations. The Writing Traditions of Indonesia*, New York: Weatherhill, 1996, pp.253-256
33. The print threshold in Malaysia. Victoria: Centre of South East Asian Studies, 1994.
34. Variation in a Malay folk-tale tradition. *Review of Indonesian and Malaysian Affairs*, 18, 1984, pp. 87-102

Until May 2011, two of his publications were still in press;

1. "Indian Calendars Translated into Old Javanese" in H. ChambertLoir (ed.). History of Translation in Indonesia and Malaysia, Paris: Ecole francaise d'Extreme-Orient / Jakarta: Yayasan Obor.
2. "Malaysia-colonial period" in C. Carpenter (ed.). The World an Its peoples. London: Brown Reference Group.

Obituary

Ian McLeod Proudfoot passed away on Friday, 23rd September 2011. He leaves behind a wife and two sons. Despite his health condition during his last days, he was untiringly working on a manuscript project for the British Library.

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- [Online materials] <http://mcp.anu.edu.au/proudfoot/online.html>
- Proudfoot, I. (1982). A pioneer publisher in Palembang, 1905. *Kekal Abadi*, 1(4), 14-18.
- Proudfoot, I. (1985). Pre-war Malay periodicals notes to Roff's Bibliography drawn from government gazettes. *Kekal Abadi*, 4(4), 1-28.
- Proudfoot, I. (1987). A Nineteenth-century Malay bookoseller's catalogue. *Kekal Abadi*, 6(4), 1-11.
- Proudfoot, I. (1989). Major library holdings of early Malay books. *Kekal Abadi*, 8(1), 7-17.
- Various discussion lists, emails and blogs.

NOTE : The University of Malaya Library has a few extra copies of "Early Malay printed books. Kuala Lumpur: Academy of Malay Studies/ UM Library, 1993" and can donate to genuine researchers.

Interaktif: Portal Web Sumber Digital dan Perkhidmatan Dalam Talian Perpustakaan Universiti Malaya
Interaktif: University of Malaya Library Digital Resources and Online Services Web Portal

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*Paper presented at Seminar Kebangsaan Perpustakaan Akademik 2011,
Grand Riverview Hotel, Kelantan*

Abstract

Interaktif is a user-driven information system developed and hosted by the University of Malaya Library (UML), which functions as a gateway to online digital resources and library services. The client-server application with web interface was launched in August 2002 and UML is the first in Malaysia to offer such a web portal service. Interaktif creates, maintains, compiles and packages more than 70, 000 index of subscribed digital resources, including over 20, 000 titles of e-journals and 50 ,000 titles of e-books for easy access by users. Interaktif has been equipped with recommendation and personalization engines to reduce overload for users by presenting the most relevant information, thus saves users precious time. Recommendation engine 'pushes' the most relevant resources to users. However, users are not limited only to those resources chosen for them - all users are given access to all resources. Personalization engine gives users the opportunity to create and populate a personalized MyLibrary. Interaktif also provides online interactive publication supply service where users can request and check the status of request in real time. Interaktif collects, analyzes, and reports data related to the use of digital resources for various managerial and operational purposes especially to justify the growing expenditure. With Interaktif, the Library has taken a step ahead in improving services to its users by working with its digital resources and services to enhance access and functionality.

Abstrak

Interaktif adalah sistem portal maklumat pacuan pengguna yang dibangun dan dihos sendiri oleh Perpustakaan Universiti Malaya (PUM). Ianya berfungsi sebagai gerbang akses setempat kepada sumber digital dan perkhidmatan dalam taliannya. Aplikasi pelayan-pelanggan dengan antara muka web ini telah dilancarkan pada bulan Ogos 2002 dan PUM adalah yang pertama di Malaysia menawarkan perkhidmatan portal web seumpamanya. Interaktif mengindeks sumber digital dalam talian yang dilanggan termasuk e-jurnal dan e-buku. Interaktif menyusun, mempackage dan memaparkan secara dinamik kepada pengguna berdasarkan enjin pengesyor (*recommendation*) dan personalisasi (*personalization*). Enjin pengesyor menapis kandungan dan memadankannya dengan profil pengguna sementara enjin personalisasi membolehkan pengguna membina *MyLibrary* untuk dimuatkan sendiri dengan sumber pilihan mereka. Interaktif juga adalah portal kepada perkhidmatan perpustakaan termasuk pembekalan penerbitan yang membolehkan pemohon menyemak status permohonan dalam masa nyata (*real-time*). Dari aspek pengurusan, Interaktif menyediakan pelbagai analisa statistik berkaitan akses kepada sumber digital terutama untuk justifikasi kos langganannya yang tinggi dan merancang strategi promosi dan pendidikan pengguna. Dengan Interaktif, Perpustakaan mengorak selangkah ke hadapan dalam memajukan perkhidmatan dengan inovasi sumber digital dan perkhidmatannya untuk meluaskan lagi akses, fungsi dan keberkesannya.

Pengenalan

Teknologi web yang berkembang pesat memberi banyak manfaat kepada perpustakaan dalam penawaran perkhidmatannya. Perpustakaan serata dunia memberi respon positif kepada teknologi web dengan pelbagai inisiatif dan inovasi berasaskan teknologi ini. Kemajuannya yang pesat lanjutan daripada paparan maklumat yang hanya statik (HTML) yang hanya untuk dibaca sahaja hinggalah kepada paparan kandungan yang dinamik dan responsif kepada profil dan lakuan pengguna.

Mengikuti perkembangan teknologi ini yang berupaya berinteraksi dengan pengguna, PUM telah berusaha mengaplikasikannya dalam perkhidmatan dengan suatu inovasi membangunkan sebuah portal perpustakaan yang akan menjadi landasan kepada semua perkhidmatan dalam taliannya. Portal ini akan

mempunyai ciri personalisasi dan akan ditambahbaik dari semasa ke semasa dengan lain-lain fungsi produktiviti. Portal ini dipanggil "**Interaktif**" kerana sifatnya yang responsif, berinteraksi dengan pengguna dan memperkasakan pengguna menentu dan menguruskan sendiri maklumat yang berkaitan dengan mereka.

Interaktif adalah sebuah sistem portal maklumat pacuan pengguna (*user driven*) yang menjadi gerbang akses setempat kepada sumber digital dan perkhidmatan dalam talian PUM. Aplikasi pelayan-pelanggan dengan antara muka web ini dilancarkan pada bulan Ogos 2002 dan PUM adalah yang pertama di Malaysia pada ketika itu yang menawarkan perkhidmatan portal web seumpamanya.

Interaktif mengindeks lebih 70,000 sumber digital dalam talian yang dilanggan termasuk lebih 20,000

judul e-jurnal dan 50,000 judul e-buku. Interaktif seterusnya menyusun, mempackage dan memaparkannya secara dinamik kepada pengguna berdasarkan enjin pengesyor (*recommendation*) dan personalisasi (*personalization*). Enjin pengesyor menapis kandungan dan memadankannya dengan profil pengguna sementara enjin personalisasi membolehkan pengguna membina *MyLibrary* untuk dimuatkan sendiri dengan sumber pilihan mereka. Penjimatan masa pencarian dan masa akses pengguna adalah salah satu wawasan Interaktif selain menjadi medium komunikasi, hebahan dan makluman mengenai perkembangan perpustakaan. Penyediaan pautan terus kepada sumber diperkukuhkan lagi dengan ciri dan fungsi produktiviti lain seperti *MyLibrary*, personalisasi, pengesyoran, pencarian dan sebagainya terbukti memudahkan, menjimatkan masa dan seterusnya meningkatkan produktiviti pengguna. Interaktif merupakan salah satu inovasi dan kreativiti penting oleh PUM dalam permodenan penawaran perkhidmatan maklumat kepada penggunanya. Kertas kerja ini diharapkan dapat berkongsi pengalaman PUM menggunakan inisiatif dan pendekatan portal web sebagai gerbang kepada sumber digital dalam talian dan perkhidmatannya sejak 2002.

Kandungan Interaktif

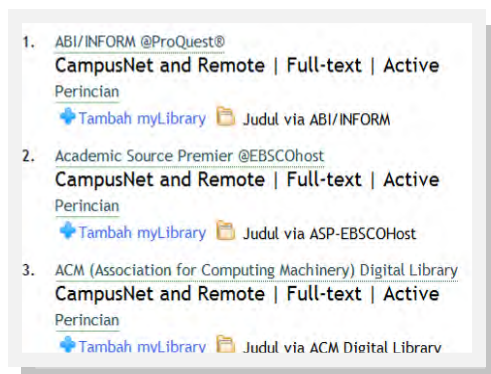
Interaktif menawarkan kandungan dan perkhidmatan berikut:

1. Pautan *hyperlink* kepada sumber digital

Penyediaan pautan kepada sumber digital adalah di antara fungsi utama Interaktif. Berikut adalah sumber digital utama yang dipautkan melalui Interaktif.

i. Pangkalan data dalam talian

PUM melanggan lebih 80 pangkalan data dalam talian yang sebahagian besarnya menyediakan kandungan teks-penuh (Gambarajah 1).



Gambarajah 1: Paparan entri pangkalan data. Maklumat berkenaan akses, kandungan dan statusnya juga ditunjukkan sementara pautan untuk mendapatkan perincian lanjut (*Details*) juga disediakan.

ii. Jurnal elektronik (e-jurnal)

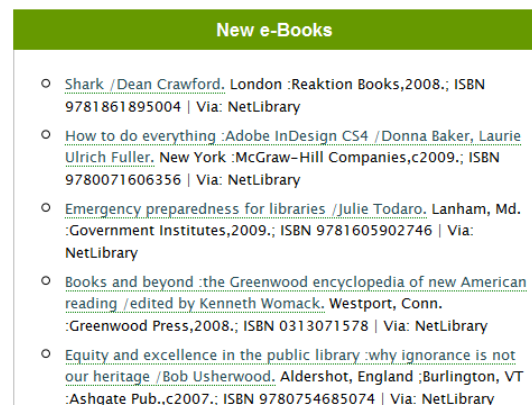
Indeks e-jurnal adalah kandungan utama Interaktif. Lebih 20,000 judul langganan dan akses terbuka (*Open Access*) diindeks daripada lebih 25 pangkalan data dalam talian terkemuka. Setiap judul ini dipautkan terus kepada halamannya tanpa perlu mencarinya semula di laman hos atau penerbitnya (Gambarajah 2).



Gambarajah 2: Paparan entri indeks e-jurnal. Entri diperkayakan dengan beberapa maklumat lain termasuk gambar kulit, singkatan, ISSN dan hos serta liputan. Maklumat lanjut boleh didapati melalui pautan "*Details*".

iii. Buku Elektronik (e-buku)

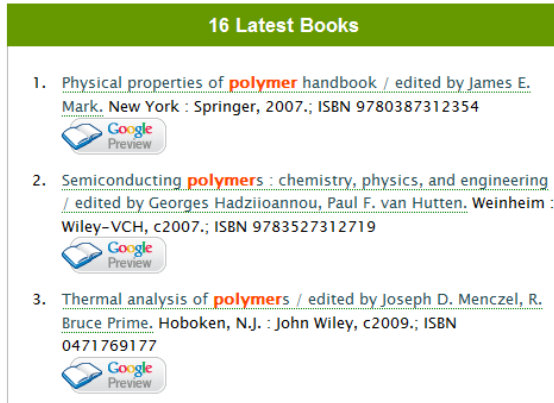
Lebih 50,000 judul buku elektronik daripada penerbit dan hos terkemuka termasuk *ebrary*, *Springer* dan *NetLibrary* diindeks dan disediakan pautan terus kepada setiap judul tersebut (Gambarajah 3).



Gambarajah 3: Paparan entri judul terbaru buku elektronik.

iv. Buku terbaharu di perpustakaan

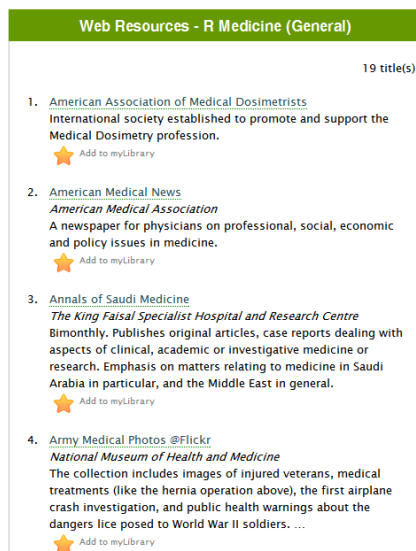
Perpustakaan menghebahkan perolehan terbaru buku bercetak secara berkala. Maklumat ini dipakejkan mengikut subjek dan menjadi paparan utama kepada pengguna dalam subjek berkaitan. Hebahan ini juga menunjukkan pembangunan koleksi cetak yang juga diberi keutamaan dan sentiasa dinamik (Gambarajah 4).



Gambarajah 4: Paparan entri buku terbaru di Perpustakaan. Entri ini menyediakan pautan terus kepada judul berkenaan di dalam katalog PUM dan juga ditambah dengan Google Book Preview.

v. Sumber web terpilih

Lebih 1,000 sumber web ilmiah dari organisasi, persatuan dan institusi dipilih dan diindeks secara berterusan oleh pustakawan (Gambarajah 5).



Gambarajah 5: Paparan entri sumber web terpilih.

2. Perkhidmatan Interaktif

Berikut adalah beberapa perkhidmatan yang ditawarkan melalui Interaktif.

i. **Pembekalan penerbitan** - Perkhidmatan yang dahulunya diurus secara manual kini telah dielektronikkan dan ditawarkan melalui Interaktif untuk meningkatkan keberkesannya. Ianya terdiri daripada siri pengisian beberapa borang dalam talian berkenaan bahan yang dipohon yang

kemudiannya diproses dan statusnya dimaklumkan secara masa nyata dari semasa ke semasa. Perkhidmatan ini terhad kepada pengguna dalam kategori yang dibenarkan sahaja.

ii. **Pendaftaran sesi kemahiran maklumat** - Sesi dalam pelbagai topik kemahiran maklumat khusus untuk lepasan ijazah dan staf ini dijalankan secara berjadual dan pendaftarannya adalah melalui Interaktif.

iii. **Ask Us!** - Melalui portal ini pengguna berkomunikasi dengan pustakawan dalam pelbagai perkara dan mendapat respon melalui portal dan juga emel.

iv. **Kaji selidik PUM** - Kaji selidik ini ialah untuk mendapatkan respon pengguna kepada pelbagai isu berkaitan perpustakaan. Kaji selidik melalui Interaktif ini boleh difokuskan untuk responden dalam kategori tertentu dan keputusan umumnya dipaparkan secara masa nyata.

v. **Penilaian pangkalan data percubaan** - Penilaian oleh pengguna adalah amalan biasa dalam proses melanggan pangkalan data. Pengguna boleh mengakses dan seterusnya menilai pangkalan data tersebut melalui Interaktif (Gambarajah 1). Keputusan penilaian ini membantu perpustakaan membuat keputusan langganan.

vi. **EZproxy®** - Hampir semua hos pangkalan data memberikan kebenaran akses berdasarkan alamat IP sesebuah institusi. Integrasi dengan EZproxy® membolehkan Interaktif menentukan akses luar kampus secara automatik diproseskan sementara akses dalam kampus tidak perlu.

vii. **MyLibrary** - Pengguna mengalami kesukaran untuk mencari sumber yang sama untuk diakses berulang kali. Menyedari kesukaran ini Interaktif menyediakan kemudahan *MyLibrary* (Gambarajah 11 dan Gambarajah 12) untuk membolehkan pengguna menanda dan menyimpannya supaya mudah dan pantas diakses tanpa perlu mencarinya semula.

3. Mengapa Interaktif?

Ujaan utama yang membawa kepada inovasi Interaktif adalah keperluan Sistem Pengurusan Kualiti UM yang memerlukan Perpustakaan menganalisa akses sebagai justifikasi kos langganan sumber digital dalam talian yang tinggi. Pada tahun 2002, UM telah mendapat pensijilan kualiti MS-ISO 9000:2000.

PUM juga berhasrat untuk memodenkan penawaran perkhidmatannya dengan memanfaatkan teknologi web yang berkembang pesat ketika itu. Interaktif kini menjadi landasan untuk pelbagai perkhidmatan yang bersifat Interaktif termasuk perkhidmatan pembekalan penerbitan, pendaftaran sesi kemahiran maklumat dan cadangan buku untuk perolehan.

Era 90an menyaksikan pertambahan drastik sumber Perpustakaan dalam format digital dan dalam talian. Bilangan pelajar berdaftar juga meningkat. Walau bagaimanapun, peningkatan sumber manusia sangat minima. Kekangan ini menimbulkan kemerosotan kepada perkhidmatan berasaskan *face-to-face* dan PUM perlu mencari pendekatan lain untuk terus menawarkan perkhidmatan yang menepati kualiti yang ditetapkan. Interaktif adalah salah satu inisiatif web PUM yang diharapkan dapat membantu menangani kekangan ini.

Konsep Penting

Interaktif dibangunkan berpanduan beberapa konsep asas kepustakawanan dan pengurusan maklumat seperti di bawah.

1. Portal Web

Mengikut Wikipedia, Portal Web adalah "laman web yang berfungsi sebagai titik akses kepada maklumat dalam World Wide Web. Sebuah portal menyediakan maklumat dari pelbagai sumber yang disatukan" (bacaan lanjut di http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_portal). Interaktif adalah *domain-specific portal* iaitu sebuah portal spesifik yang menawarkan akses kepada sumber dan perkhidmatan dalam domain perpustakaan.

2. Personalisasi

Mengikut TechTarget, personalisasi dalam konteks laman web adalah suatu proses menyesuaikan halaman menurut ciri dan keutamaan (*preferences*) pengguna tersebut. Personalisasi adalah satu kaedah untuk memenuhi kehendak pelanggan dengan lebih efektif dan berkesan, menjadikan interaksi lebih mudah dan pantas, meningkatkan kepuasan pelanggan dan kebarangkalian mereka akan mengulangi kunjungan ke sesebuah laman web (bacaan lanjut di <http://searchcrm.techtarget.com/definition/personalization>).

Interaktif menggunakan teknik personalisasi ini terutamanya untuk membolehkan pengguna memilih kandungan dan sumber yang sesuai untuk diakses berulang kali. Justeru, kandungan yang dipaparkan adalah berbeza-beza bagi setiap individu bergantung kepada profil masing-masing.

3. Pengesyoran

Enjin pengesyoran merupakan sistem penapisan maklumat (*information filtering system*) yang terlebih dahulu menapis maklumat yang tidak berkaitan atau yang tidak diperlukan oleh pengguna secara semi automatik atau automatik, sebelum maklumat tersebut disyorkan kepada pengguna tersebut. Tujuan utama adalah untuk mengurangkan bebanan maklumat (*information overload*) pengguna. Sistem pengesyoran Interaktif adalah berdasarkan pempakejan sumber yang dipadankan dengan profil pengguna.

4. Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI)

SDI dalam konteks sains perpustakaan merujuk kepada peralatan dan sumber yang digunakan untuk memastikan pengguna mendapat maklumat dan kemaskini berkaitan sumber terbaru dalam sesuatu topik yang mereka ikuti. Interaktif menggunakan konsep ini antaranya untuk memaparkan isu terbaru e-jurnal dan sumber terbaru dalam sesuatu subjek.

5. Penjejakan klik

Penjejakan klik adalah proses menjejak klik yang dilakukan oleh pengguna bilamana mereka mengakses sesuatu sumber melalui pautan yang diberikan. Teknik ini membolehkan Interaktif mengumpul data berkaitan dengan akses kepada sumber.

6. Polisi kerahsiaan data pengguna

Sistem merekod semua akses melalui Interaktif adalah untuk pencernaan statistik penggunaan dan pelbagai statistik untuk pengurusan perpustakaan. Maklumat akses ini adalah SULIT dan dilindungi sepenuhnya. Perpustakaan tidak sama sekali mendedahkan rekod akses individu pengguna kepada sebarang sumber, maklumat dan perkhidmatan kecuali yang dikehendaki oleh undang-undang.

Ciri dan Fungsi Menarik

Berikut adalah beberapa ciri dan fungsi menarik Interaktif yang disertakan dengan paparan skrin untuk ilustrasi dan menjelaskan lagi ciri dan fungsi tersebut.

1. Pautan terus kepada sumber elektronik

Interaktif berterusan mengindeks sumber dan terkini mengandungi lebih 70,000 entri. Setiap entrinya disertakan dengan pautan *hyperlink* terus kepada sumber yang berkenaan. Pautan terus ini memudahkan dan menjimatkan masa pengguna tanpa perlu lagi membuat pencarian di laman web hos atau penerbit. Pengindeksan ini juga membolehkan Perpustakaan mengetahui judul sumber (terutama e-jurnal dan e-buku) yang terkandung di dalam pangkalan data yang dilanggan dan membuka lebih banyak titik akses kepada sumber tersebut. Selain itu, pengindeksan ini membolehkan perpustakaan melakukan pelbagai manipulasi data seterusnya seperti membundel sumber mengikut jenis, subjek, kategori pengguna dan lain-lain kategori yang bersesuaian (Gambarajah 6).

Pengindeksan dan pakej ini adalah asas kepada personalisasi dan pengesyoran kandungan kepada pengguna.

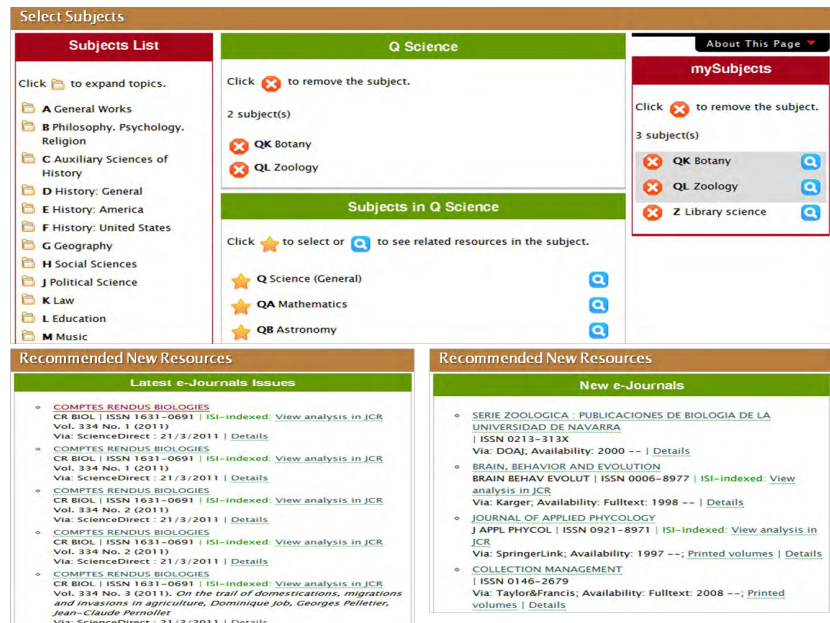


Gambarajah 6: Paparan entri e-jurnal yang diindeks dan ditambah dengan lebih maklumat seperti pautan kepada katalog untuk menyemak pegangan versi cetak dan analisa impaknya oleh JCR.

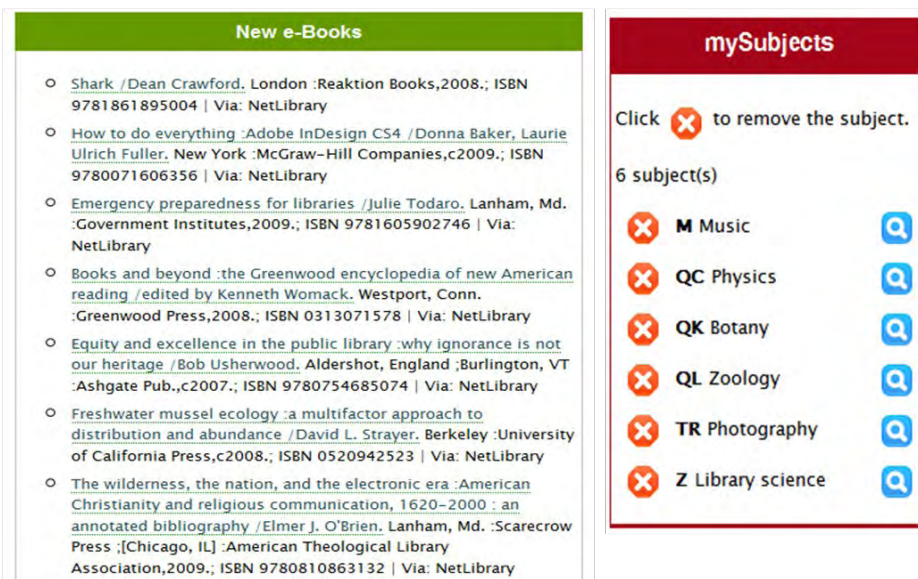
2. Kandungan mengikut profil pengguna

Pengindeksan sumber membolehkannya dikategori dan dipakej mengikut subjek. Paparan sumber terbaru adalah berdasarkan subjek yang dipilih oleh pengguna dan pakej sumber yang disediakan oleh Interaktif (Gambarajah 7).

Dengan adanya fungsi ini, pengguna dapat mengetahui sumber terbaru yang berkaitan dengan subjek pilihan mereka. Antara muka pemilihan subjek adalah seperti Gambarajah 8 yang juga menunjukkan paparan sumber terbaru yang dinamik berdasarkan subjek pilihan pengguna.

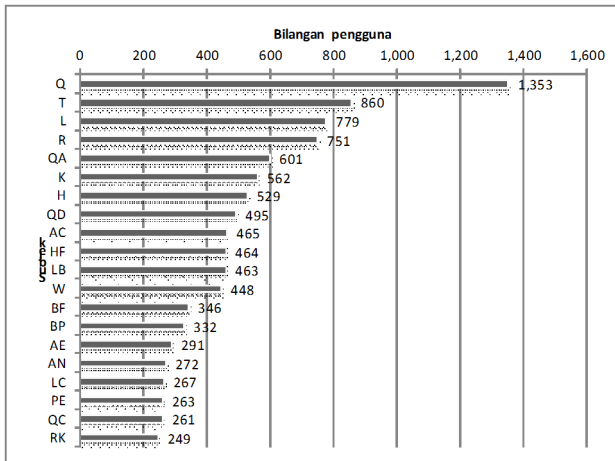


Gambarajah 8: Menunjukkan paparan skrin memilih subjek yang sangat mudah digunakan. Satu klik sahaja diperlukan untuk menambah dan memadam subjek pilihan.



Gambarajah 7: Senarai e-buku terbaru yang dipaparkan mengikut subjek pilihan pengguna (kotak mySubjects) adalah antara kandungan terbaru yang disyorkan selepas login.

Penggunaan fungsi ini ditunjukkan dengan Graf 1.



Graf 1: 20 subjek teratas pilihan pengguna.

Subjek adalah mengikut pengkelasan *Library of Congress* dan *National Library of Medicine*. Sehingga 2010, sebanyak 20,852 pengguna telah memilih sebanyak 246 subjek yang didahului dengan subjek Q (~6.5 peratus; n=1,353).

3. Mencari dan browse sumber

Semua sumber di dalam Interaktif boleh diperolehi melalui mod pencarian dan juga *browse*.

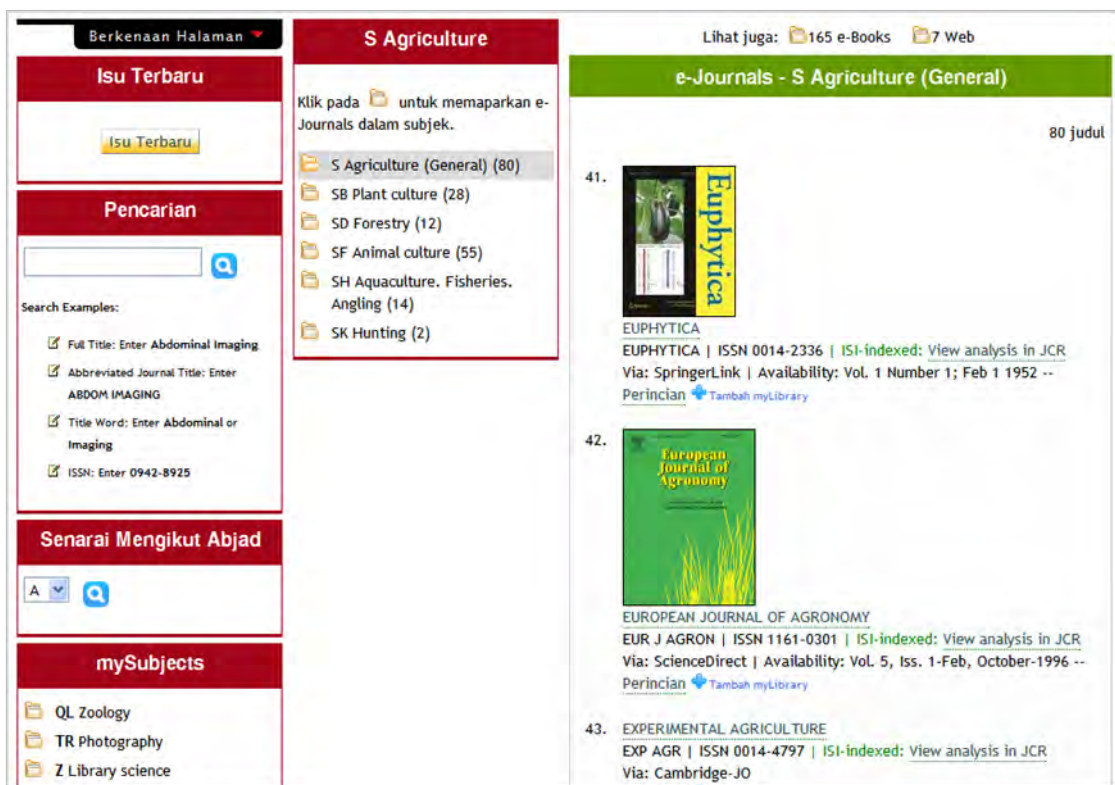
Paparan utama hasil pencarian diringkaskan mengikut jenis sumber dan dipaparkan beberapa keputusan

teratas (Gambarajah 10). Perkataan atau ayat yang sama dengan pencarian diwarnakan merah untuk membantu pengguna menilai ketepatan pencarian tersebut.

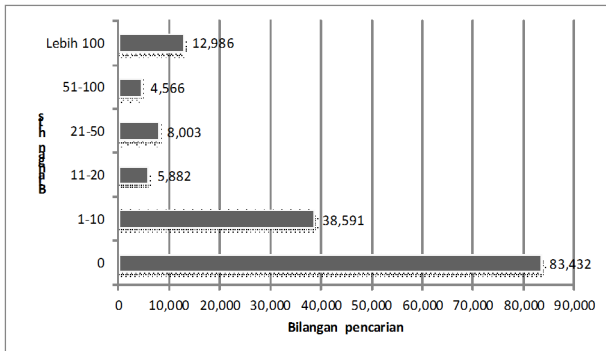
4. Syor pencarian berkaitan

Interaktif merakamkan pencarian pengguna dan menggunakannya semula sebagai cadangan kepada pengguna lain yang berkemungkinan ingin mencari sumber yang sama. Pengguna, terutamanya yang mencari, menggunakan sesuatu perkataan yang umum akan dicadangkan dengan pencarian yang lebih spesifik dan juga sebaliknya. Sistem hanya akan mencadangkan pencarian yang berhasil iaitu yang mendapat bilangan *hits* yang munasabah.

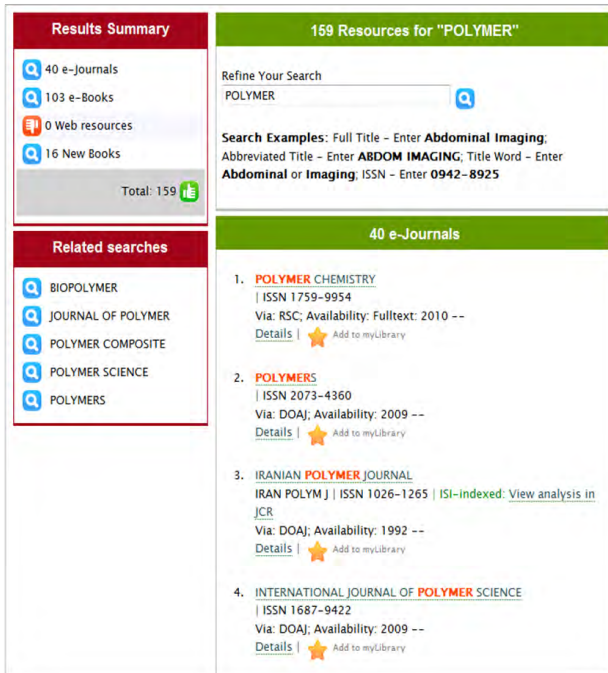
Berdasarkan Graf 2, Analisa 153,460 pencarian pada tahun 2010 mendapati lebih 54% (n=83,432) tidak berhasil (*zero-hit*) sementara 11% mendapat *hits* melebihi 50 dan dianggap menjangkau keupayaan pengguna untuk menyemaknya. Pencarian yang dianggap berhasil adalah di antara 1 hingga 50 iaitu sebanyak 34% (n=52,476) dan pencarian ini disyorkan di dalam kotak "*Related searches*" (Gambarajah 10) kepada pengguna lain apabila terdapat persamaan.



Gambarajah 9: Paparan mod Pencarian dan *Browse* untuk mendapatkan sumber merupakan elemen antara muka asas dalam semua halaman.



Graf 2: Analisa pencarian pengguna pada tahun 2010



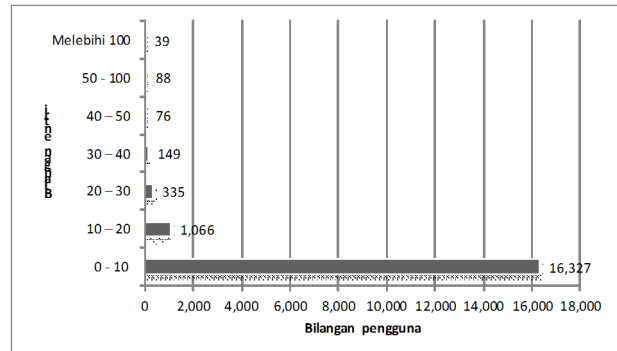
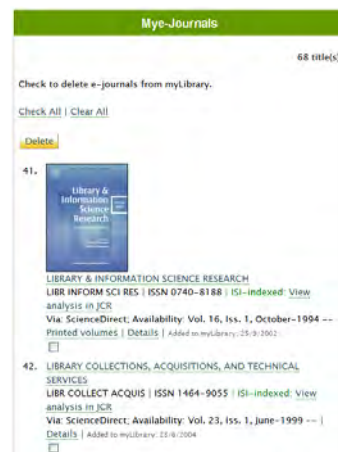
Gambarajah 10: Cadangan "Related searches" adalah hasil pencarian pengguna lain yang dianggap berkaitan dengan pencarian pengguna.

5. MyLibrary

MyLibrary adalah salah satu fungsi personalisasi Interaktif. Jumlah sumber diindeks yang melebihi 70,000 ini memerlukan satu mekanisma penandaan supaya sumber tersebut boleh didapatkan dengan segera tanpa mengulangi proses pencariannya setiap kali diperlukan (Gambarajah 11).

Gambarajah 11: Menu utama Interaktif yang menyediakan pautan kepada *MyLibrary* dan juga untuk menguruskan kandungannya.

Sehingga tahun 2010, sebanyak 18,080 pengguna telah membangunkan *MyLibrary* masing-masing dan memuatkan sebanyak 80,276 sumber. Walau bagaimanapun, lebih 90% pengguna ($n=16,327$) hanya memuatkan sebanyak kurang daripada sepuluh sumber ke dalam *MyLibrary* masing-masing (Graf 3).

Graf 3: Bilangan sumber dalam *MyLibrary*.

Gambarajah 12: Paparan kandungan Mye-Journal. Pengguna boleh mengakses terus kepada sumber seperti biasa dan memadamkannya apabila tidak diperlukan lagi.

6. Pautan terus kepada analisa JCR

Analisa *Journal Citation Reports (JCR)* membantu penyelidik meneliti pengukuran impak sesuatu jurnal dalam bidang penyelidikan mereka. Interaktif menyediakan pautan terus kepada analisa seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam Gambarajah 6. Pautan ini menjimatkan masa penyelidik tanpa perlu lagi mencari lagi dalam laman web JCR. Akses kepada JCR direkodkan meningkat sejak pautan ini disediakan bersebelahan dengan judul e-jurnal dan ini menunjukkan pendedahan pengguna kepada analisa impak jurnal juga meningkat.

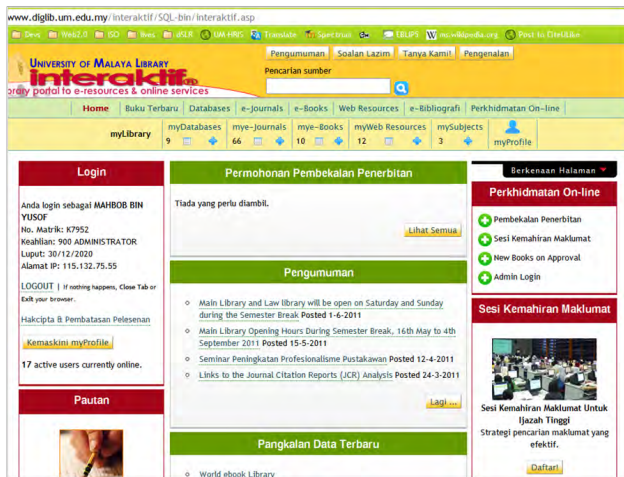
7. Integrasi dengan EZproxy®

Interaktif diintegrasikan dengan kemudahan proksi EZproxy® *Authentication and Access Software* (bacaan lanjut di <http://www.oclc.org/ezproxy/>) untuk

membolehkan pengguna yang tidak menggunakan rangkaian internet UM, terutama yang berada di luar kampus, mendapat kemudahan akses yang sama sebagaimana juga semasa berada di dalam kampus. Pengguna hanya perlu *login* dan Interaktif akan menentukan laluan aksesnya.

8. Antara muka dwibahasa

Interaktif mempunyai antara muka dwibahasa iaitu Bahasa Malaysia dan Inggeris (Gambarajah 13).



Gambarajah 13: Halaman utama Interaktif dalam Bahasa Malaysia.

Sebanyak 662,277 *login* direkodkan sepanjang tahun 2010. Statistik menunjukkan 75.3% *login* (n=498,398) memilih antara muka dalam Bahasa Inggeris manakala selebihnya (24.7% ; n=163,879) memilih Bahasa Malaysia.

Perkhidmatan Dalam Talian

1. Pembekalan Penerbitan

Perkhidmatan pembekalan penerbitan termasuk pinjaman antara perpustakaan adalah rutin sistem yang paling rumit kerana melibatkan beberapa proses pentadbiran terutama proses pembekalan yang mengambil masa yang panjang dan kos yang tinggi.

Permohonan ini memerlukan pengguna mengisi borang dengan tepat dan dikawal oleh sistem untuk memastikan semua maklumat yang diperlukan untuk sesuatu bahan telah dilengkapkan (Gambarajah 14).

Interaktif merekodkan setiap proses ini dan memaklumkan statusnya secara masa nyata kepada pengguna. Pengguna boleh sentiasa memantau perkembangannya dengan menyemak status permohonan sehinggalah tibanya pembekalan dan boleh diambil di pejabat yang dinyatakan (Gambarajah 15). Bilangan permohonan pembekalan penerbitan ditunjukkan dalam Graf 4.

Artikl Jurnal

Tajuk Artikel:

Pengarang:

Tajuk Jurnal:

Jilid:

Bilangan:

Tahun Diterbitkan:

Mukasurat:

Lain-lain maklumat:

Maklumat lain yang boleh membantu Perpustakaan untuk mengesan bahan ini. Contohnya: ISBN, ISSN, nama perpustakaan, dsbnya.

Bidang ini perlu diisi!

Contoh: London, S.J. and Romieu, I. (2000). Traffic costs due to outdoor air pollution. *The Lancet*, 356 (9232), 782-784.

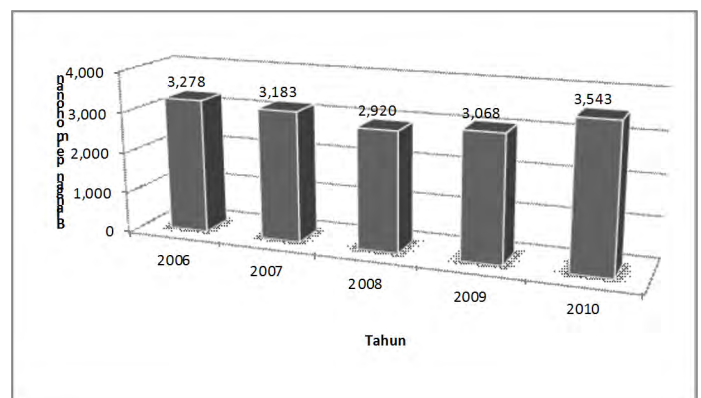
1. Tajuk Artikel: *Traffic costs due to outdoor air pollution*
2. Pengarang: *London, S.J. and Romieu, I.*
3. Tajuk Jurnal: *The Lancet*
4. Jilid: *356*
5. Bilangan: *9232*
6. Tahun Diterbitkan: *2000*
7. Mukasurat: *782-784*

Buttons: OK, Reset, Cancel

Gambarajah 14: Borang permohonan pembekalan penerbitan. Empat format penerbitan iaitu artikel jurnal, buku, bab buku dan kertaskerja persidangan.

My Publication Supply Requests		Status			
Institution	Searching Request	Result	Status		
UKM (Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia)	9/3/2011	9/3/2011	9/3/2011	No: Not in the collection	
UIA	9/3/2011	9/3/2011	9/3/2011	No: Not in the collection	
USM (Universiti Sains Malaysia)	9/3/2011	9/3/2011	9/3/2011	No: Not in the collection	
NUS DDS	9/3/2011	9/3/2011	9/3/2011	Supplied	
				Received: 23/3/2011	
				Please collect at Main Library	
				SingD15	
UITM	9/3/2011	9/3/2011	9/3/2011	No: Not in the collection	
Perpustakaan Universiti Malaya	17/2/2011	17/2/2011	17/2/2011	No: Not in the collection	
UPM (Universiti Putra Malaysia)	17/2/2011	17/2/2011	17/2/2011	Supplying	
				RC1200 J6 (vol. 19-37 no. 1-4 Mar.-Dec. 1979-1997)	

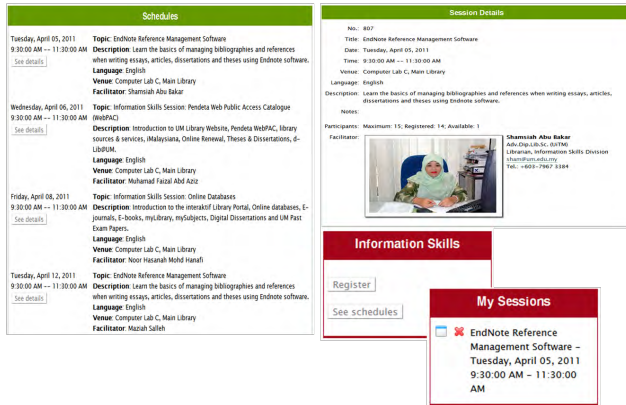
Gambarajah 15: Paparan status permohonan dan peringatan untuk diambil oleh pengguna.



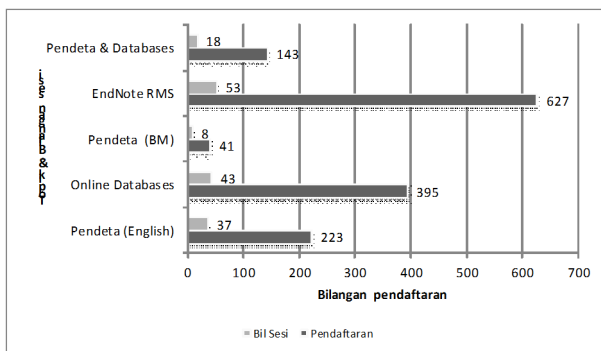
Graf 4: Bilangan permohonan pembekalan penerbitan yang dibuat melalui Interaktif.

2. Pendaftaran Sesi Kemahiran Maklumat

Pada 2010, sebanyak 159 sesi dalam lima topik telah dijadualkan dengan jumlah pendaftaran melalui Interaktif adalah sebanyak 1,429. Topik EndNote adalah yang paling popular mencatatkan sebanyak 627 pendaftaran (44%). Had bilangan peserta setiap kelas adalah seramai 15 orang (Gambarajah 16).



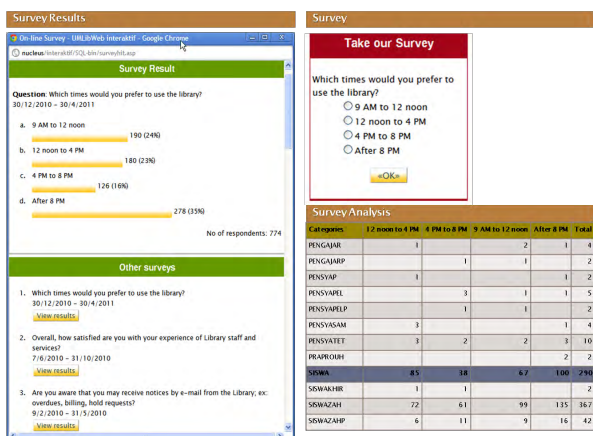
Gambarajah 16: Rakaman skrin menunjukkan penjadualan sesi, perinciannya dan peringatan mengenai sesi yang telah didaftarkan. Pengguna boleh mendaftar dan membatalkan pendaftaran pada bila-bila masa sebelum sesi bermula.



Graf 5: Bilangan pendaftaran kepada topik kemahiran maklumat dan bilangan sesi yang diadakan pada tahun 2010.

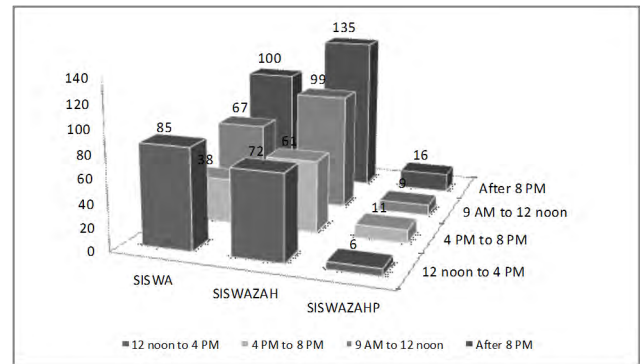
3. Kaji selidik

Interaktif memuatkan kaji selidik ringkas secara berkala.



Gambarajah 17: Kaji selidik ringkas, keputusannya dan analisa respon.

Kaji selidik ini boleh dianalisa dengan lebih lanjut (Graf 6).

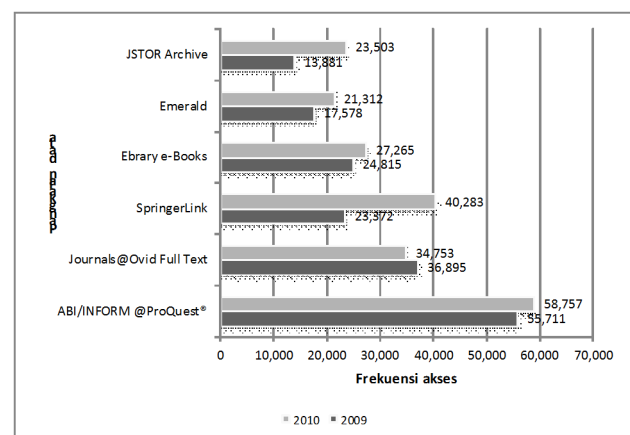


Graf 6: Analisa respon oleh tiga kategori pelajar kepada kaji selidik "Which time would you prefer to use the library?".

Melalui Interaktif, kaji selidik ini boleh disasarkan untuk mendapatkan respon daripada kategori pengguna tertentu sahaja.

Analisa Statistik

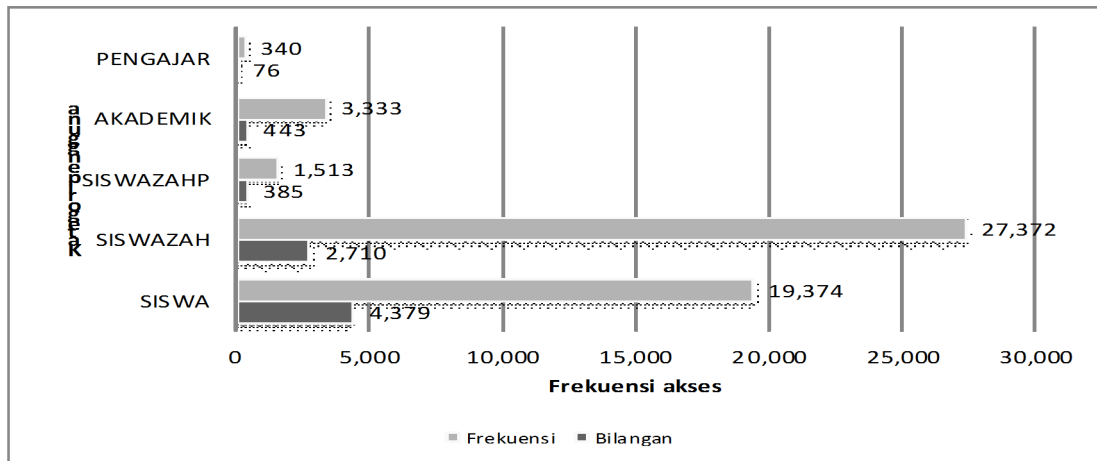
Perpustakaan secara berterusan akan melanggan lebih e-jurnal untuk memenuhi permintaan komuniti UM. Perpustakaan terus berdepan dengan soalan asas seperti 1) Siapa yang menggunakan e-jurnal; 2) Bagaimana e-jurnal digunakan; dan 3) Bagaimanakah e-jurnal diakses? Interaktif membantu menyediakan statistik berkaitan akses dan pelbagai analisa lain yang diperlukan seperti di bawah. Analisa ini membantu Perpustakaan membuat keputusan berkaitan berdasarkan statistik.



Graf 7: Frekuensi akses beberapa pangkalan data terkemuka pada tahun 2009 dan 2010 yang menunjukkan peningkatan.

1. Kekerapan akses

Statistik akses adalah asas dan sangat biasa dilaporkan.

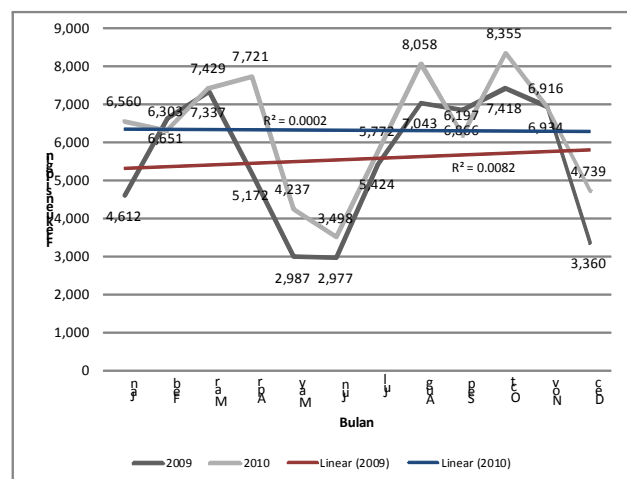


Graf 8: Lima kategori pengguna teratas yang mengakses ABI/INFORM @ProQuest® pada tahun 2010.

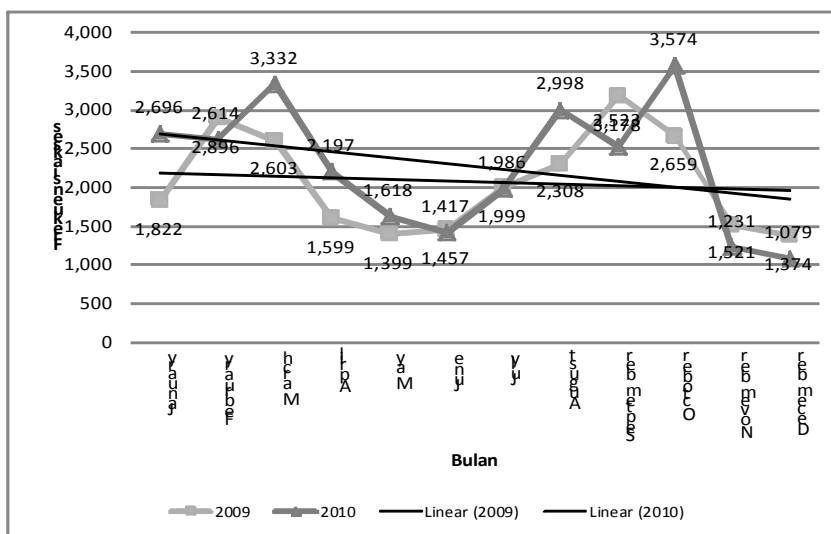
Graf 8 menunjukkan analisa lanjut mengenai kategori pengguna yang mengakses pangkalan data ABI/INFORM @ProQuest® pada tahun 2010. Daripada graf ini didapati seramai 2,710 pengguna dalam kategori SISWAZAH telah mengakses pangkalan data tersebut sebanyak 27,372 kali pada tahun 2010.

2. Analisa arah aliran

Analisa arah aliran biasanya digunakan untuk membuat ramalan masa depan dengan melihat corak atau arah aliran sesuatu perkara pada masa lalu. Contohnya, corak akses bulanan e-buku dalam *ebRARY* (Graf 9) dan corak bulanan *login* bagi pelajar ijazah dasar (kategori SISWA) (Graf 10).



Graf 10: Arah aliran *login* oleh pelajar ijazah dasar (kategori SISWA) pada tahun 2009 dan 2010.

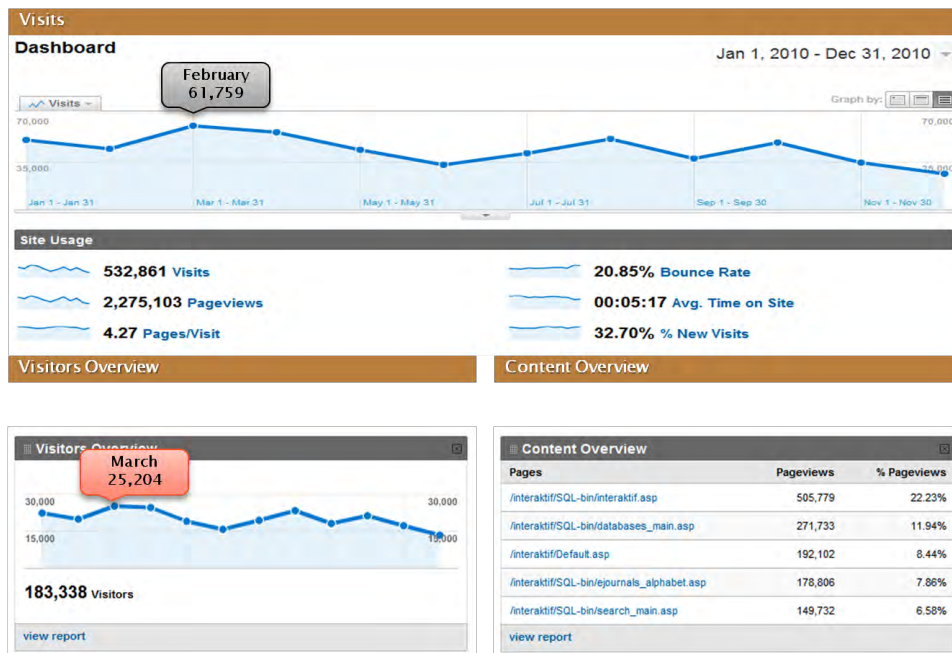


Graf 9: Arah aliran akses bulanan e-buku dalam hos *ebRARY* bagi tahun 2009 dan 2010.

3. Analisa penggunaan oleh Google Analytics

Sepanjang 2010, berdasarkan analisa *Google Analytics* (Gambarajah 18), Interaktif dikunjungi sebanyak lebih 500,000 kali oleh lebih 180,000 pengunjung dan mencatatkan lebih 2.2 juta *pageviews*. Secara puratanya, setiap kunjungan mengakses empat halaman dan purata tempoh setiap kunjungan adalah selama lebih daripada lima minit. Berdasarkan analisa ini, Interaktif dianggap sebagai sebuah laman web yang sangat aktif.

ini. Beberapa teknologi media sosial seperti RSS (*Really Simple Syndication*), antara muka dengan pengaturcaraan AJAX (seperti Facebook <http://www.facebook.com>) akan meningkatkan keupayaan dan keseronokan berinteraksi oleh pengguna. Interaktif juga boleh dijadikan sebagai landasan kolaborasi dan perkongsian sumber dengan konsep terkini "*content curation*" yang mana pengguna berterusan mencari, mengumpul, menyusun dan berkongsi kandungan terbaik dan yang paling relevan kepada sesuatu isu spesifik secara dalam talian.



Gambarajah 18: Analisa penggunaan Interaktif menunjukkan lebih 2 juta *pageviews* telah direkodkan pada tahun 2010.

Kesimpulan

Interaktif secara berterusan ditambahbaik berdasarkan maklumbalas, kaji selidik dan kumpulan fokus pengguna. Beberapa penambahbaikan termasuk antara muka (web dan aplikasi *front-end*), rekabentuk pangkalan data, pengaturcaraan, keselamatan sistem dan perkakasan telah dilakukan sepanjang Interaktif beroperasi sejak 2002.

Antara kelebihan Interaktif adalah keupayaan personalisasi yang boleh menghadkan akses sumber dan perkhidmatan tertentu kepada kategori pengguna tertentu. Sebagai contoh, platform ini difikirkan sesuai sebagai *e-reserves* buku teks kursus dalam format digital dan edaran terhad kepada salinan digital bahan.

Interaktif perlu bertindakbalas dengan perkembangan pesat dan arah aliran teknologi semasa. Terkini dicadangkan usaha mengindeks kandungan media sosial termasuk blog, *podcast*, video dan audio untuk meningkatkan kepelbagaian sumber Interaktif. Perpustakaan juga sedang mengkaji untuk menyediakan antara muka versi *mobile* yang sangat popular ketika

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An Exhibition on Rabindranath Tagore in Kuala Lumpur

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Opening ceremony officiated by Tan Sri Datuk Dr Ghauth Jasmon, Vice Chancellor, University of Malaya

On the 31st of July 1927, Rabindranath Tagore addressed the people of Kuala Lumpur in a public reception at the Town Hall; he said, "I claim my place among you as a poet and you must know that a poet does not merely belong to his own time, and his own country. I only wish I had the time to be able to share your life and your aspirations, to cheer you with my singing and to help you with such gift of imagination as I have. But that is not possible and I ask you to accept me as your friend and trust me." Eighty four years after he said those words, the people of Kuala Lumpur have kept his trust. His songs still cheer them; his gift of imagination still inspires them. A lot of this credit should of course go to the Malaysian Bengali Association for keeping alive in Malaysia the creations of Rabindranath Tagore.

To celebrate the 150th birth anniversary of the Poet, the Association wanted to hold an exhibition on the Life, Works and Travels of Rabindranath Tagore. The University of Malaya not only offered a venue for the exhibition, the Museum department contributed immensely by preparing new panels for the photographs and did the final designing of the exhibition. Mr Abdul Aziz Rashid, Head of the Museum of Asian Art took a keen interest in making this exhibition a success. The University Librarian and her staff helped by finding, from their archive, newspaper clippings of the Poet in Malaya in 1927. They also put together an interesting book exhibition from their collection showcasing translations of Rabindranath's works in different languages and also books about him.

I was helped all along by Pulak Roy who coordinated with me and the museum authorities and also arranged all the prints and mounting of these photographs. The exhibition was inaugurated on the 28th of May, 2011 by His Excellency, Sri Vijay Kumar Gokhale, High Commissioner from India to Malaysia and Datuk Dr. Ghauth Jasmon, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Malaya.

Organizing an exhibition in Kuala Lumpur has been an exciting experience. The idea of giving the people of Malaya an exposure into the life of someone so dear to India was overwhelming. The general visitor was kept in mind; no previous knowledge of this multi-faceted personality had been assumed. So the story-line had been kept basic with the different facets of the Poet being shown through photographs and text. To bring a little bit of Santiniketan into Kuala Lumpur, alpona motifs were used on panels as tailpieces and a few on the floor with potted plants.

Rabindranath belonged to a very special family in Bengal and, very briefly, this has been explained. Both his father, Debendranath and his grandfather, Dwarkanath were outstanding personalities of their times and they had a deep impact on the Bengal Renaissance of the 19th century.

Many would be aware of his miserable experience in school which triggered off his quest for the perfect educational system. He believed very strongly that education should be joyful and in harmony with nature.

With this in mind, he founded in Santiniketan a school in 1901. This exhibition depicted some photographs of this school. Later when a university evolved out of this experiment, where music and fine arts were given equal importance with subjects like philosophy and literature, the exhibition gave the visitors some impressions of this great educational experiment. It was to explain his ideals of education and to collect funds for his university that he travelled to Malaya in 1927. The Malaysians of today would be proud to know that the response Rabindranath received in their country was overwhelming.

Literature was of course one facet of his personality; it was this facet which brought him world-wide fame when he was awarded the Nobel Prize. Some specimens of his manuscripts with his elegant handwriting were also on display.

Rabindranath was a dramatist of repute; dramatics was a creative pastime in Jorasanko, the Poet's ancestral home. The Tagore brothers wrote their own plays, staged them at Jorasanko and acted in these themselves. Rabindranath was an accomplished actor. The tradition of play-acting, especially of dance-dramas written and composed by the Poet continues in Santiniketan. Glimpses of this aspect of his life were presented.

Rabindranath was concerned with communal problems and did his bit to bring about harmony among the different communities that resided in Santiniketan. He introduced in Santiniketan seasonal festivals where everyone could participate joyfully. These seasonal festivals came to be associated with the special culture

of this institution and the introduction of traditional Indian forms and rituals in organizing these festivals, including decoration of the site, use of flowers, alpona (a kind of floor decoration), chanting of Vedic hymns and blowing of conch-shells gave them a new dimension, aesthetically attractive, intrinsically Indian yet totally secular.



Rabindranath Tagore

Another panel celebrated the wayfarer in the poet. "I am a wayfarer of an endless road; my greetings of a wanderer to thee!" Even as a child, Rabindranath had yearned to see the great Outside. In his reminiscences, he recalled being restricted in his movements; even going out of the house was forbidden to the children. In the Post Office, Amal symbolizes his longing for 'far-away things.' We have given glimpses of his travels around the world with a special focus on his tour of Southeast Asia.

A person of his intellectual stature and sensitivity, Rabindranath felt the need to meet kindred spirits. He invited

some of the greatest minds of the time to spend time in Santiniketan. When he went travelling he was sought out by eminent and distinguished people. This panel depicts this confluence of minds.

Although he felt this need for intellectual companionship he was not isolated in an ivory tower; he had a family and personal life. One panel is devoted to this aspect.

Another important panel depicts the Poet as an Artist. Although he doodled and made artistic emendations on his manuscripts for a fairly long time, he took to painting seriously only in his late sixties. In 1930, his first



Among the exhibits on display

exhibition opened in Paris, followed by exhibitions in nearly all the major cities of Europe and America. Some reproductions of his paintings were displayed. It is possible to see how his paintings evolved out of stray erasures and doodling.

Rabindrasangit, or lyrics written and set to music by Rabindranath, is the genre in which his creative genius was at its best. Whatever may happen with the rest of his corpus, his songs, he knew would survive. He once said that his music reaches where words fail.

Few people are fully aware of the value of Rabindranath's contribution in the field of rural development. It could be that his achievements in literature, music and art eclipsed his activities in this sphere. Yet it has to be acknowledged that Rabindranath was a pioneer in the movement for rural resuscitation in his country. His institute, Sriniketan, a centre for Rural Reconstruction has done much in bringing to the villages surrounding Santiniketan health, employment and joy.

In 1940, when Oxford University conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters on Rabindranath, they called him 'a myriad-minded man'. His personality was truly multi-faceted. Poet, dramatist, music composer, artist, innovator in education, social reformer—these are just some of his personas. But he was much more besides -- a living presence, in many ways still alive.

He lived from the second half of the 19th century to the first half of the 20th. What really makes him stand out during this period was his humanism and belief in the underlying unity of Man. He believed it was possible to create a world of peace and harmony and brotherhood and he did and said all that he could towards that goal. He was not interested in wielding power over the lives of others but had a clear idea of man's destiny and an intuitive understanding of the basic principles which man must follow to evolve and not perish at the root. Today such ideas are familiar but nearly a hundred years ago Rabindranath was a lone visionary who went from country to country with the message of universal brotherhood.

Rabindranath was one of the most romantic men of his times—he was a path-breaker in whatever he did, be it literature, art or music. He revolutionized mind-sets and ushered in new trends in India. During his age, performing dance on stage was taboo for girls belonging to respectable families. He dared to defy that by staging dance-recitals by his students of Visva-Bharati all over India facilitating the revival of the Classical dance forms of India through dancers like Rukminidevi Arundale, Balasaraswati and many others.

The choice of the venue for the exhibition on our Poet was most appropriate as students of the University

would have easy access to it. The celebration of the 150th birth anniversary will be more meaningful if our youth can be interested in his life and works. I find that the youth of today are often turned off by the image of Rabindranath they are most familiar with. In fact, Rabindranath was aware of this and had once told them, "I know I look rather formidable, with my grey beard and white hair and flowing Indian robe, and people, who know me by my exterior, make the absurd mistake that I am an old man...if I could show you my heart, you would find it green and young,—perhaps younger than some of you..."

It is to dispel feelings that Rabindranath was always old, we have, in our exhibition, depicted him, also in his youth and prime—possibly as handsome and attractive as any rock-star today!

One of the symptoms of old age is a stagnation of thoughts and ideas, old people stop growing, stop being creative. His life, full of tensions and surprises, creative to the end, is a challenge. As his later poems and paintings show, the poet of Gitanjali was more than the poet of Gitanjali.

I end with an excerpt from a letter written by Rabindranath to a young friend, in 1938, just three years before he died:

"I have changed my opinion...In this vast world, where the stream of thought and the wheel of work move on, its acquaintance becomes more and more wide. I have seen that when the mind is lively, it has proved through initiating fresh ideas in the worlds of knowledge, thought and action that man is a creator, unlike insects he does not continue repetition of the same art pattern. I have no doubt today that in music, literature or the fine arts it is not our ultimate goal to go round and round within the same circle like a pair of oxen with blinkers on, grinding oil-seeds....

I have changed my mind. There is no counting how many times I have changed my mind. Had our Creator not changed his mind again and again, we would be listening to the classical roars of dinosaurs in our music soirees and the four-footed mammoths with their four-tusked heads would be dancing so frighteningly that even our martial art dancers would flee. Till the very last day if my power to change my mind remains intact, I know that there is hope that I shall live."

**Seminar Peningkatan Profesionalisma
Pustakawan /Seminar on Enhancing Librarians'
Professionalisme
(Siri 1-PUM)
Crystal Crown Hotel, Petaling Jaya
28-29 June 2011**

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In an effort to produce versatile, competent and competitive librarians, University of Malaya Library (UML) for the first time organized a seminar series entitled "Seminar Peningkatan Profesionalisma Pustakawan Siri 1 - PUM" at Crystal Crown Hotel, Petaling Jaya from 28-29 June 2011. It was officiated by YBhg. Dato' Dr. Mohd Jamil Maah, Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Academic and International).

This seminar served as an ideal platform to keep up with the latest developments in the field of librarianship to prepare them to face various challenges in the era of globalization. A total of 50 librarians attended this seminar. In total, five papers were presented at the seminar. The papers include:

1. Social Media by Associate Prof. Dr. Abrizah Abdullah
2. Managing Effective Teaching Environment by Dr. Chin Hai Leng
3. Institutional Repositories & the Malaysia Copyright Act by Prof. Dr. Ida Madieha bt. Abdul Ghani Azmi
4. Public Speaking by Dr. Kuang Ching Hei
5. Producing Bibliography by Prof. Dr. Zainab Awang Ngah



Q&A session.

**IFLA International Newspaper Conference 2011
Newspaper in Multiple Scripts and Multiple
Languages: Issues and Challenges for
National Heritage
National Library, Kuala Lumpur
25-27 April 2011**

Ratnawati Sari Mohamad Amin
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The IFLA Newspaper Section chose Malaysia to host their Annual Conference for the year 2011. The National Library of Malaysia and Librarians' Association of Malaysia had co-organized a three-day international conference with themes focused on aspects of preservation, usability, and access ability of printed and digital news. As expressed by the organizer and hosts, the conference was organized in the hope that the delegates will gain valuable insights, exchange ideas, explore opportunities and build networks and strategic alliances around the globe among the participants at the conference.

The conference was officially opened by the Honorable Senator Datuk Maglin Dennis D'Cruz, Deputy Minister of Information Communication and Culture followed by a keynote address by Frederick Zandt, Chair, IFLA Newspaper Section. There were six plenary sessions with various themes:

1. Plenary I – News in Multiple Scripts and Multiple Languages: Challenges in Access and Preservation
2. Plenary II – Selection of Newspapers for Digitization and Preservation
3. Plenary III – Library Perspectives on Library Standards, News Preservation, Access to News, Digital Libraries and Budgets
4. Plenary IV – Marketing and Promotion of News Library Services
5. Plenary V – Library and Publisher Perspectives on Copyright, Intellectual Property, Legal Deposit, and Preservation of News
6. Plenary VI – Software Company Perspectives on Library Standards, Preservation, Access, Digital Libraries and Project Management.

Two speakers presented their papers followed by a trade presentation at each plenary. A networking dinner was held on the first day of the program. The delegates were taken for a visit to major newspaper companies namely, Bernama and NSTP and on the last day for a city tour. The delegates also benefitted from the trade exhibitions participated by local and foreign industrial players. Overall, the conference was successful and had met its objectives. All participants were satisfied and indeed gained invaluable insights, ideas and new friends.

National Seminar on Academic Libraries 2011
Grand Riverview Hotel, Kota Bahru, Kelantan
5 - 7 July 2011

Mohd Faizal Hamzah and Ranita Hisham
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The National Seminar on Academic Libraries 2011 was held at the Grand Riverview Hotel, Kota Bahru Kelantan from the 5th to 7th July 2011. The theme of the seminar is strengthening academic library services. Most of the participants were academic librarians. This event was jointly organized by the Standing Committee of Academic Libraries, Librarians' Association of Malaysia (PPM) in collaboration with the Universiti Malaysia Kelantan (UMK) and the PPM East Group. This seminar provides an opportunity for librarians, especially academic librarians to share ideas and views to the issues that occur in academic libraries. The objectives of this seminar are (i) to provide a platform for the librarians to share experience and knowledge in developing academic library, (ii) to create and build strong networking and collaboration among libraries in Malaysia, (iii) to share best practice initiative in management and information services, and (iv) to promote research and innovative culture among librarians. The opening ceremony was officiated by the Vice Chancellor of Universiti Malaysia Kelantan, Prof. Emeritus Dato' Ir. Dr. Zainai Bin Mohamed.

The three-day conference had two parallel concurrent sessions with various topics such as: library service, knowledge management – information and records, research – ICT and innovation, management, administration and management and matriculation/school / college library. Four keynote speeches were delivered and 23 papers were presented. The papers presented at the conference are as follows:

1. *Peranan PPM Dalam Memperkasakan Pustakawan dan Perpustakaan di Malaysia*
2. *Memperkasakan Perpustakaan Universiti di Malaysia: Peranan dan Sumbangan PERPUN dan Majlis Ketua Pustakawan Malaysia*
3. *Kearifan Memperkasakan Pustakawan dan Kepustakawanan Islam di Malaysia*
4. *Amalan ISO 9000 – 'One-Circle-Process-Chain' ke atas Perkhidmatan Pencarian Maklumat di Perpustakaan Akademik : Kajian Kes di Perpustakaan Sultanah Bahiyah, UUM.*
5. *Bank Fail dan Bank Pengetahuan Sebagai Alat dalam Pengurusan Ilmu di UMP*
6. *Knowledge Production In Malaysia By Information Professionals For Evidence Based Librarianship*
7. *Blue Ocean Strategy: The Application In Today's Libraries*
8. *Interaktif: Portal Web Sumber Digital & Perkhidmatan Online Perpustakaan*
9. *Librarian-Computer Interaction: a Study on the Effects of Office Automation on Baby Boomers and Generation X Librarians*
10. *Use of Information Technology Services in Perpustakaan Sultan Abdul Samad, UPM: Users' Perception*
11. *Analisis Statistik Penggunaan Pangkalan Data Komersil: Kajian Kes Perpustakaan UKM*
12. *Inovasi Dalam Pengurusan Perpustakaan Tuanku Bainun, Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris, Tanjong Malim*
13. *Synchronous and Asynchronous Interaction Between Librarians and Library Users: Where Are We Heading?*
14. *Penggunaan Facebook dan Aplikasinya di Perpustakaan Akademik di Malaysia*
15. *Amalan-amalan Terbaik Perpustakaan Open University Malaysia dalam Menyediakan Perkhidmatan Kepada Pelajar Jarak Jauh (ODL) Tanpa Kos Tambahan*
16. *Perpustakaan Akademik Sebagai Sebuah Organisasi Pembelajaran: Masalah Dan Halangan*
17. *Keperluan Modul Literasi Maklumat Di Perpustakaan Akademik Di Malaysia : Kajian Kes*
18. *Transformasi Perkhidmatan Perpustakaan Di Pusat Khidmat Maklumat Akademik (PKMA) UNIMAS : Kumpulan Fokus Dan Kajian Kepuasan Pengguna*
19. *Assessment of the Effectiveness of An Academic Library In Supporting Researchers' Information Needs*
20. *Kajian Kepuasan Pelanggan di Perpustakaan UTHM dalam Meningkatkan Kualiti Perkhidmatan: Satu Tinjauan*
21. *Library Usage Among Medical Students in the Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, University Putra Malaysia*
22. *Cabaran Profesion Pustakawan dalam Bidang Kepustakawanan di Malaysia*
23. *Transformasi Perkhidmatan Kepada Penyelidik: Kajian Kes di PETRONAS*
24. *The Effectiveness of Searching Arabic Resources Through OPAC: Case Studies in Major Academic Libraries in Malaysia*
25. *CSR and Library Collaborative Partnership*
26. *Library Collection: Usage vs Satisfaction*
27. *Mobile OPAC Based on Koha Open Source Integrated Library System*

**Seminar Kebangsaan Sumber Elektronik di
Malaysia 2010 . “Gerbang Informasi Ilmiah /
Gateway to Scholarly Information”
Bayview Beach Resort, Pulau Pinang
20 – 21 Disember 2010**

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Seminar Kebangsaan Sumber Elektronik ini dianjurkan dengan tujuan mengetengahkan pelbagai isu, peluang dan cabaran dalam aspek penawaran serta pengurusan sumber elektronik di perpustakaan. Perpustakaan Universiti Malaysia Perlis selaku pengajur seminar dengan kerjasama *Malaysian Online e-Resources Consortium* (MOLEC) dan Persatuan Pustakawan Malaysia berharap seminar ini menjadi asas menentukan amalan terbaik yang berpotensi diperkembangkan pelaksanaannya di organisasi masing-masing di samping menjadi medan terbaik untuk meluaskan rangkaian kerja sama dengan profesional maklumat dari dalam dan luar negara.

Objektif seminar adalah:

1. Meningkatkan kesedaran tentang pelbagai isu berkaitan pembangunan dan penawaran sumber elektronik
3. Menggalakkan rangkaian kerjasama di antara perpustakaan akademik di Malaysia dalam aspek pembangunan dan penawaran sumber elektronik
4. Memahami status penggunaan dan perluasan sumber elektronik di Malaysia
5. Berkongsi maklumat mengenai amalan terbaik dalam aspek penawaran sumber maklumat elektronik kepada para pengguna perpustakaan

Seminar ini dibahagikan kepada lima tema:

1. Kolaborasi dan Rangkaian Kerjasama
2. Pembangunan Sumber Elektronik
3. Pengukuran Prestasi Sumber Elektronik
4. Pengurusan Sumber Elektronik : Promosi dan Penawaran Sumber
5. Pengurusan Sumber Elektronik: Strategi, Promosi dan Penawaran Sumber Elektronik

Sebanyak 15 kertas kerja telah dibentangkan oleh profesional maklumat dari dalam dan luar negara termasuk tiga persembahan produk oleh wakil dari Elsevier, EBSCO dan Access Dunia. Berikut merupakan kertas kerja yang dibentangkan:

1. *The Role of PERPUN in Enhancing Collaboration with Its Members to Expand Access to Electronic Resources in Malaysia* oleh Amir Hussain Md Ishak, Universiti Putra Malaysia
2. Kolaborasi Perkongsian Sumber Elektronik MyLib: Isu dan Cabaran oleh Hajah Nafisah Ahmad, Perpustakaan Negara Malaysia

3. *Ten Years History and Experience of KERIS for E-Resource Management and Sharing* oleh Hong S. Park, Korea Education and Research Information Service
4. *Sustaining and Maintaining of News and Information by Digitization on Malaysiana Collections* oleh Hasnita Ibrahim, BERNAMA Library and Information Unit
5. *Digital Library Initiatives : Preservation of Digital Resources on Malaysian Leadership and Nation Development* oleh Azahar Mohd Nor, Pusat Sumber Petroleum, PETRONAS
6. Aplikasi Konsep Library 2.0 dalam Perkhidmatan dan Pengurusan Sumber Maklumat Elektronik oleh Salleh Hudin Mustaffa, Universiti Utara Malaysia
7. *Library New Learning Spaces* oleh Sue Owen, Deakin University Library, Australia
8. Pengukuran Prestasi Sumber Elektronik di Malaysia: Pengalaman MOLEC oleh Mazmin Mat Akhir, Universiti Malaysia Perlis
9. *E-Resources: Current Issues in Measuring Electronic Use in Libraries* oleh Julia Blixrud, Association of Research Libraries (ARL)
10. Bibliometrik Sebagai Indikator Universiti Penyelidikan Malaysia oleh Haji Abu Bakar Maidin, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
11. *Managing the Provision of Digitized Objects and Electronic Resources for Users* oleh Simon Huggard, Victoria State Library, Australia
12. *Mapping a Strategic Direction for E-Resources and Maximising Access through Effective Promotion and Training* oleh Sue Owen, Deakin University Library, Australia
13. *SPARC: Collaborating for Change in the Scholarly Communication System* oleh Julia Blixrud, Association of Research Libraries, (ARL)
14. *Managing Electronic Resources in CAIS: Learning Experience* oleh Korina Ibrahim, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak
15. *Educating Information Literacy for Electronic Resources in the Digital Age: Empowering Engineering Student and Researcher for Research Excellence through Information Literacy Program* oleh Sharifah Fahimah Saiyed Yeop, Universiti Teknologi Petronas.

Selain pendedahan pengalaman organisasi tempatan seperti PERPUN, Perpustakaan Negara Malaysia, BERNAMA, PETRONAS, MOLEC, Universiti Utara Malaysia, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak dan Universiti Teknologi Petronas, peserta seminar turut berpeluang mempelajari pengalaman *Deakin University Library, Korea Research Education Information Services, Victoria State Library* dan *Association of Research Libraries*

Perpustakaan Universiti Malaysia Perlis turut menyelitkan beberapa program sampingan iaitu pameran produk, pelancaran buku dan pameran buku serta majlis makan malam.

University of Malaya Art Gallery (UMAG)
A cultural legacy and icon of the University of Malaya

UMAG

Initiated in 2011 by Vice Chancellor, Tan Sri Dr Ghauth Jasmon, the University of Malaya Art Gallery (UMAG) is a cultural legacy envisioned to be an icon of University of Malaya (UM) through the study, preservation, conservation, exhibition, Interpretation and development of its collections and also the exhibition of works by local and international artists, supported by creative learning activities aimed at diverse audiences across ages from the uninitiated to the expert.

Enabling the exchange of creative wisdom and contemporary ideas

The mission of the University of Malaya Art Gallery (UMAG) is to make the visual arts an essential part of the experience of all University of Malaya community; to advance knowledge of art and culture; to serve as a world-class destination for members of the national and international communities; and thus to act as a public gateway to the University's intellectual resources.

Through direct and sustained access to the University of Malaya art legacy which comprise of public art works, manuscripts and seminal collection of original works of art, and in collaboration with faculty, students, and staff from the Department of Art and Culture and many other disciplines, the UMAG hopes to inculcate critical thinking, cultural empowerment and visual literacy at University of Malaya.

UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA ART LEGACY

The University of Malaya Collections span decades and encompass enormously varying styles and subjects, including Chen Wen Hsi, Syed Ahmad Jamal, Abdul Latiff



Mohidin, M. F. Husain, Ibrahim Hussein, and Chuah Thean Teng. One segment of the Collections, the University of Malaya Resident Artists comprise of works produced by the artists in Residence. This includes notable legacy in the form of a building size mural depicting a remarkable sequence of athletic figures by the artist Ibrahim Hussein commissioned in the 1970s by the then University Vice Chancellor Royal Professor Ungku Abdul Aziz as a progressive response to the University's contribution to the nation. Since then the Artists in Residence Programme had been re-initiated in 2011 to include important and dynamic individuals who have contributed to the Malaysian art industry. They are Soh Boon Kiong, Mohd Yusuf Ismail (Yusuf Gajah), Juhari Said and Maamor Jantan.

ACTIVITIES

UMAG has been organizing and will be organizing a series of activities for people of all ages. Gallery talks, dialogues, lectures involving local and international participants will be held regularly. Youth programs such as seminars, workshops and community network with schools will introduce the young to the work of established artists. Local and international exhibitions will be held to attract nationwide interest.



FACILITIES

UMAG is equipped with basic facilities such as the Miniature Painting Room, Audio Visual Room, Artist Studio, Research Room, Reference Room and Cafe

UMAG is open to the public free of charge from 10.00 am to 4.00 pm from Monday to Friday. Semi private art works require prior permission for viewing. Resources in the Reference Room can be accessed by appointment.

KEKAL ABADI

GUIDELINES FOR CONTRIBUTORS

Kekal Abadi invites contributions from librarians, information scientists, information managers, educators, administrators, publishers and other interested persons from all over the world.

Types of Contributions

The journal publishes original articles on all aspects of library and information science. In addition, Book Reviews, New Products and Services, Conference Reports, Awards and News are also welcome.

Format

Manuscripts should preferably be 1,500-3,500 words in length. Authors may submit their article as an attached file with email. The font type required is Calibri, 11pt.

The first page of the manuscript should contain the title of the article followed by name(s) and affiliation of author(s), complete address, including telephone and fax numbers, and an e-mail address. An abstract of about 100-200 words (If the article is in Bahasa Malaysia, an abstract in English is needed). Submit only one copy of the manuscript.

Tables, Figures and Illustrations

Tables, figures and illustrations with captions should be position within the text.

Style

The citation styling of the manuscript should follow the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (2009), 6th ed. (New York: American Psychological Association). References should be cited in the text using the 'name and date' style, e.g. "Roger (2001) said that ..." or "research shows that ... (Roger,2001)".

References at the end of the article should be listed in alphabetical order. The following are examples of the recommended reference style:

Archambault, E., Campbell, D., Gingras, Y., & Lariviere, V. (2009). Comparing bibliometric statistics obtained from the Web of Science and Scopus. *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology*, 60(7), 1320-1326.

Chu, C. M. (2009). Working from within: Critical service learning as core learning in the MLIS curriculum. In L. Roy, K. Jensen & A. H. Meyers (Eds.), *Service learning: Linking library education and practice* (pp.105-123). Chicago: American Library Association.

Lessard, B., & Baldwin, S. (2000). *Netslaves: True tales of working the web*. New York: McGraw-Hill.

Miller, W., & Pellen, R.M. (Eds.). (2009). *Googlization of libraries*. London: Routledge.

Noraida Hassan. (2009, Jun 15-16). *Practicing evidence base in Malaysian libraries : A CSI challenge?* Paper presented at the International Conference on Libraries, Pulau Pinang.

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It is the responsibility of the author(s) to check the accuracy of all data, statements and references.

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Nota

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